

1 HONORABLE RICHARD A. JONES
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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
AT SEATTLE

8 NICOLE E. GRUENDL,
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10 Plaintiff,

v.

11 WELLS FARGO BANK, N.A., et al.,
12 Defendants.

CASE NO. C11-2086RAJ

ORDER

13 **I. INTRODUCTION**

14 This matter comes before the court on Plaintiff Nicole E. Gruendl's motion for a
15 temporary restraining order and a preliminary injunction. Dkt. # 26. For the reasons
16 stated below, the court DENIES the motion, although it does so without prejudice to Ms.
17 Gruendl filing a renewed motion for injunctive relief in accordance with this order.

18 **II. BACKGROUND**

19 This lawsuit is Ms. Gruendl's third attempt to persuade a court within this District
20 to grant her relief related to the foreclosure of her home in Bellingham. She represented
21 herself in a suit that she filed in March 2011 seeking relief against the her mortgage
22 holder and the trustee who were foreclosing on her home. *See Gruendl v. Wells Fargo*
23 *Bank NA*, No. 11-447RSL. She lost her home at a trustee's sale on March 18, 2011, only
24 three days after she filed her first lawsuit. She did not respond to either her mortgage
25 holder's or the trustee's motion to dismiss, and the court granted both motions and
26 entered judgment for the defendants.

27 ORDER – 1
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Ms. Gruendl apparently continues to live in her home after the trustee’s sale. In May 2011, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (“Freddie Mac”), who had purchased her home at the trustee’s sale, filed an unlawful detainer suit in Whatcom County Superior Court. Ms. Gruendl, again representing herself, removed that suit to this court. *See Freddie Mac v. Gruendl*, No. 11-1125TSZ. Ms. Gruendl did not oppose Freddie Mac’s motion to remand, and the court remanded the unlawful detainer action to the state court in October 2011.

On March 9, 2012, the Whatcom County Superior Court issued an order granting Freddie Mac's motion for a writ of restitution. The court stayed the order for 30 days. The order concluded as follows: "If there is no stay issued by the District Court, Western District of Washington, by [the] close of business on April 9, 2012, Plaintiff may submit an order to issue [a] writ of restitution and it will be issued ex parte." Carter Decl. (Dkt. # 19), Ex. C.

Ms. Gruendl filed this action in December 2011, suing Freddie Mac among other Defendants. This time, an attorney is representing Ms. Gruendl.

Although Ms. Gruendl has known about the Whatcom County order and its April 9 deadline since March 9, she did not seek relief in this court until 7:00 p.m. on Friday, April 6, 2012. She moved for both an ex parte temporary restraining order (“TRO”) and a preliminary injunction. She asks for an order restraining Freddie Mac from taking any action to evict her from her home. Although Freddie Mac has received notice of Ms. Gruendl’s motion, it has had no opportunity to respond. Because this order will not prejudice Freddie Mac, the court issues it without giving Freddie Mac an opportunity to respond.

III. ANALYSIS

The “standard for issuing a temporary restraining order is essentially the same as that for issuing a preliminary injunction.” *Beatty v. Brewer*, 649 F.3d 1071, 2011 U.S.

1 App. LEXIS 10562, at *8 (9th Cir. 2011). The primary difference is that a court can, in
2 some circumstances, issue a TRO without notice to the adverse party. Fed. R. Civ. P.
3 65(b)(1). A party typically requests a TRO where it needs relief more quickly than the
4 timetable for resolving a preliminary injunction would allow.

5 The court notes that in this case, there is no explanation for Ms. Gruendl's
6 decision to wait until April 6 to address a state court order that she knew about on March
7 9. Had Ms. Gruendl moved for an injunction in the week following the state court order,
8 the court could have heard her preliminary injunction motion on the court's customary
9 timetable. *See* Local Rules W.D. Wash. CR 7(d)(3) (establishing briefing schedule for a
10 preliminary injunction motion). If Ms. Gruendl's motion depended on satisfying the
11 requirements for issuing a TRO without notice, it would have failed because of her lack
12 of diligence in bringing the motion. The court concludes, however, that she could not
13 have prevailed on this motion even if she had brought it promptly.

14 The court may issue a preliminary injunction where a party establishes (1) a
15 likelihood of success on the merits, that (2) it is likely to suffer irreparable harm in the
16 absence of preliminary relief, that (3) the balance of hardships tips in its favor, and (4)
17 that the public interest favors an injunction. *Winter v. Natural Resources Defense*
18 *Council, Inc.*, 555 U.S. 7, 20 (2008). A party can also satisfy the first and third elements
19 of the test by raising serious questions going to the merits of its case and a balance of
20 hardships that tips sharply in its favor. *Alliance for the Wild Rockies v. Cottrell*, 632 F.3d
21 1127, 1131. (9th Cir. 2011).¹

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24 ¹ *Winter* overruled Ninth Circuit law that permitted a party to obtain a preliminary injunction
25 merely by proving a "possibility" of irreparable harm 555 U.S. at 22. Ninth Circuit panels
26 initially raised questions over the scope of the *Winter* ruling. *See Shepherd v. Weldon Mediation*
27 *Servs., Inc.*, 794 F. Supp. 2d 1173, 1176-77 (W.D. Wash. 2011) (reviewing cases). It now
appears settled that *Winter* did not "change the requisite showing for any individual factor [in the
preliminary injunction analysis] other than irreparable harm." *Small v. Avanti Health Sys., LLC*,
661 F.3d 1180, 1187 (9th Cir. 2011).

1 On the basis of the motion before the court, Ms. Gruendl cannot show even serious
2 questions going to the merits of her case, much less a likelihood of success on the merits.
3 She raises only two issues on the merits: that her mortgage loan was fraudulent and that
4 the successor trustee who foreclosed on her home was improperly appointed. Ms.
5 Gruendl already brought a lawsuit to address those issues. She lost. In order to show any
6 chance of success on the merits of the issues she raises, not only would she have to find a
7 path around the obstacles imposed by the prior judgment against her, she would have to
8 show that she has some prospect of regaining the title in her home. She has not done so
9 on the record before the court. She devoted less than three pages of briefing to describing
10 the merits of her claims, and those pages do not convince the court that she raises serious
11 questions on the merits.

12 Putting aside Ms. Gruendl's failure to demonstrate the merits of her claims, she
13 also ignores that these motions ask the court to effectively stay the litigation in Whatcom
14 County. The Anti-Injunction Act, 28 U.S.C. § 2283, generally prevents a federal court
15 from enjoining proceedings in a state court. Although the Act makes some exceptions,
16 Ms. Gruendl has not attempted to show that the injunction she requests satisfies any of
17 them. Ms. Gruendl also cannot avoid the Act by asking for an injunction that prevents
18 Freddie Mac from taking further action to evict her. It is plain from the record that
19 granting her request would effectively stay the Whatcom County litigation. *Atl. Coast*
20 *Line R.R. Co. v. B'hood of Locomotive Engineers*, 398 U.S. 281, 287 (1970) (“It is settled
21 that the prohibition of § 2283 cannot be evaded by addressing the order to the parties or
22 prohibiting utilization of the results of a completed state proceeding.”).

23 Although Ms. Gruendl's failure to establish serious questions about the merits of
24 her claims makes it unnecessary to consider other elements of the preliminary injunction
25 standard, the court notes that Ms. Gruendl has not shown irreparable injury. Although
26 her attorney asserts that Ms. Gruendl will “lose and move from her home” if the court
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1 does not act (Pltf.'s Mot. at 7), she ignores that Ms. Gruendl has already lost title to her
2 home. The only question is whether she will be evicted from that home. The court can
3 envision irreparable harm that might arise from an eviction, but there is no evidence from
4 Ms. Gruendl in the record. Without evidence that describes her circumstances, the court
5 cannot find irreparable harm.

6 **IV. CONCLUSION**

7 For the reasons stated above, the court DENIES Ms. Gruendl's motion for a TRO
8 and preliminary injunction. Dkt. # 26. The court issues this ruling without prejudice to
9 Ms. Gruendl bringing a new motion for injunctive relief that cures the defects the court
10 has noted in this motion. The court neither encourages her to bring a new motion nor
11 discourages her from doing so. The court expresses no opinion on the likelihood that she
12 will succeed on such a motion.

13 DATED this 9th day of April, 2012.

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17 The Honorable Richard A. Jones
18 United States District Court Judge
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